

The Abbeville Press.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

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THE ABBEVILLE PRESS.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

The Press will be furnished weekly to subscribers for Two Dollars a year, in advance. Provisions of any kind will be taken at the market price. Single copies, ten cents.

TO OUR PATRONS.

After a long interval, and marked by strange vicissitudes, we esteem it a privilege to address so many of our old friends and patrons. To us the chequered scenes of the past, bring many painful reminiscences. We deplore the loss of the young, the noble and the gifted, the life, the light, and the joy of so many homes, the loss of property, the prostration of business, the overthrow of cherished hopes. But this is no time for vain regrets. "Man proposes, but God disposes." Even from the wreck of our material, social and political system we may yet arise to the enjoyment of wealth and prosperity, of just laws and equal rights. In the work of restoration all must unite. "Life is real, life is earnest," and each one has his duties to perform. Let us make the best of circumstances, leaving the issue to the Allwise Disposer of events. We made an issue with the United States Government. That issue has been decided against us, and it is now the duty of every good citizen to bear true allegiance to that Government and support its Constitution.

THE CONVENTION.—In view of the many grave and important questions which will come up for adjudication, before the approaching Convention, we are surprised to see the apathy and indifference with which so many regard the election of its members, and look forward to its probable action. People generally are so much dispirited at the present aspect of affairs, at the widespread loss of property, and at the social evils which they apprehend as the necessary fruit of emancipation, that they regard our condition as remediless, and indeed as scarcely admitting of being made worse. But this is a mistaken view. Our situation is not as bad as it may be, and whether it is to be ameliorated depends equally upon the spirit and enterprise of the people, and the judgment and tact of the statesman. Vital questions are now to be determined affecting every interest in the community, relations internal and external are to be adjusted, without which the enterprise and thrift of the citizen will be unavailing.

Do we desire the removal of the military force in our midst and the restoration of civil authority—the just administration of laws of our own making by functionaries of our own choosing. This can only be done by the action of the approaching Convention. Upon them will depend the restoration of trial by jury, the freedom of the press, the exemption from illegal arrest—in short, all the rights and immunities of freemen.

First and most prominent among the questions which will come up for discussion before Convention is the political status of the negro. Is he to be placed in political and social equality with the white man—to vote as at the polls, to join our assemblies, administer justice for us in the form, give testimony against us on the witness stand, be our oracle in law, religion and morals, interchange with us the courtesies of the festive meeting, and elbow us in the crowded walks of life? Is the negro or the white man to rule the State? and to determine that question much depends upon the action of the Convention—upon the tact and skill of our leading men in recommending the action of the State to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and so adjusting matters at home as to conciliate the conservative element abroad.

Many other vital questions of state policy will engage the deliberations, and action of the Convention—the ratification of the various acts of the State Legislature passed during the war, and the various official proceedings of public functionaries—the adjustment of all contracts made in the same period to some equitable standard of depreciation—the apportionment of the taxation and representation—the overhauling of the Parish system—the popular election of Governor, and other State officers. The Parish system has always given the lower country the preponderance in the Senate and having no basis in taxation and population is opposed to every principle of just and equal representation. The changes in property valuation will also likely affect the representation of that section in the lower house. In view of these changes, and other indications we suppose that a popular character will be given to most of our elections. The judiciary may be spared, but a limit will likely be assigned to the term of office.

Whilst so many matters of legitimate legislation await the action of the Convention, there are two objects which we are sure the Convention will obtain from attempting to achieve—the restoration of slavery, and the abrogation of private contracts, and both for the same reason, that they are entirely impracticable. Slavery is a foreign conclusion, and we can scarcely believe that any of our public men would favor a policy indicated in the article which we publish from the Constitution. The abrogation of private contracts is so entirely opposed to every principle of justice and policy, and is so clearly unconstitutional that it merits no consideration.

The New Era.—This is the title of a large and interesting paper published at Darlington, S. C., and devoted to the work of reconstruction and restoration. The general appearance of the paper, and the ability with which it is conducted, is highly creditable to all concerned. Terms, \$5.00 per annum.

DUE WEST COLLEGES.—We would direct public attention to the advertisement of these very excellent institutions in another column. The Female College was established about four years ago, and in spite of the discouraging circumstances of the times, and the civil commotions which have engulfed so many of our institutions of learning, it has kept the even tenor of its way, constantly growing in public favor, and exhibiting at each annual Commencement its claims upon public patronage. We had the pleasure of attending the last Commencement and can speak personally of the skill of the instructors, and the proficiency of the pupils. The course of study prescribed is more than usually comprehensive, embracing the useful and ornamental—a due intermingling of the severe studies, with the graces of literature and the fine arts.

The President, the Rev. J. L. Bonner, is particularly fitted to preside over an institution of this character. He has the tact, judgment and administrative capacity which command the respect and love of his pupils, and enforce good order and discipline. In the work of instruction he is ably supported by Professors Lee and Kenney, and Misses McGowan, Morse and Nixon. The two last named preside over the Musical Department, and are accomplished instructors.

The Male College is too well known to require notice. The exercises of both institutions will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October next.

OUR EXCHANGES.—We miss many of "the old familiar faces" which used to greet us daily and weekly in our editorial sanctum. Some have passed away, others have been revived under new names. Our exchange list is constantly increasing, and we hail the appearance of the new journals which are constantly springing up in the cities and towns of the South as the best evidence of returning prosperity. Charleston supports two thriving papers, the *Courier and News*—Columbia, an attractive and well conducted journal, the *Phoenix*—Augusta, Ga., the *Constitutionalist*, the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and the *Transcript*, large and interesting journals. Greenville supports two, the *Mountaineer* and the *Enterprise*, all apparently doing a good business—so of Anderson, Newberry, and other Districts whose journals have not yet reached us. We gladly welcome the appearance of every new exchange among our files.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN TOWN.—Our Village is once again assuming something of its old appearance. Trade is reviving. New stores are being opened, and our quiet streets again present a cheerful, business aspect. Some of our merchants have had in choice selections of goods at the North, a number are still absent, and all are taking a hopeful view of the future. Our cotton buyers are prepared to offer the most liberal prices for the great staple, and all kinds of produce can readily be disposed of in the way of barter or otherwise. With the coming forward of the crops the scarcity of money will be less severely felt. Gold and silver are the principal medium of exchange, though greenbacks circulate freely among our merchants. Everything in the future depends upon the proper adjustment of our labor system, and the development of our agricultural resources.

Messrs. Vance, Strauss & Co., of Cokesbury, the pioneers of commerce in Abbeville District, are determined to keep a well selected stock, which they sell low both wholesale and retail. We are informed that merchants visiting Charleston and Augusta have found it to their interest to buy their goods of them, and have found the Goods cheaper, less expensive and better assorted to suit the country. Mr. Strauss expects to leave again in a few weeks for New York to lay in an entire new stock. In the meantime the firm will receive new goods weekly, and will try to give a new impulse to trade and enterprise in old Abbeville. The motto of the firm is, "Commerce flourishing, Agriculture still more so, and, to succeed, use Integrity, Industry and Perseverance."

THE GARRISON AT ABBEVILLE.—We learn that the orders for the relief of the garrison at this place have been countermanded, and that their sojourn here will be extended. Our citizens have no reason to desire a change, and are well pleased with the department of the military authorities in our midst. Capt. McCall, the Commandant, and Lieut. Black, the Provost Marshal, are polite, gentlemanly and efficient officers, and in the discharge of their official duties have given general satisfaction.

THE NEWBERRY HERALD.—The last issue of this well conducted journal comes to us enlarged and improved, and the proprietors inform its readers that the increased business of the office, both in the way of subscription and advertising, will likely justify still further improvement. We congratulate them upon the evidences of their prosperity, and upon the reviving business of their District. The paper well represents the business and enterprise of the community.

Jeffers & Co.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this firm, the successors of the well known firm of Cothran, Jeffers & Co., formerly of Charleston, S. C. They are prepared to do a General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Business—Office located at Orangeburg, S. C. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

ABBEVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this Academy, the successors of the well known firm of Cothran, Jeffers & Co., formerly of Charleston, S. C. They are prepared to do a General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Business—Office located at Orangeburg, S. C. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

RESTORATION OF SOUTHERN ESTATES TO PARDONED OWNERS.—During the last week, upwards of a dozen citizens of the South, who had obtained their pardons, made personal applications at the Freedmen's Bureau for the restoration of lands which had been taken into the custody of the Bureau. On production of the certificates of pardon, the applicants were furnished with orders upon the local agents of the Bureau in the South for the restoration of the property claimed, with the provision that the owners be made to compensate the blacks for the crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession until the same are harvested.

THE NUMBER OF BATTLES.—The number of battles fought during the war is given by an exchange, who, we think, under states the number as two hundred and sixty-two. Of these, the soil of Virginia drank the blood of eighty-nine. Tennessee witnessed thirty-seven, Missouri twenty-five, Georgia twelve, South Carolina ten, North Carolina eleven, Alabama seven, Florida five, Kentucky fourteen, the Indian Territory and New Mexico one each. Once the wave of war rolled into the Northern State, and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated, sixteen were naval engagements.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We are informed that the track from Orangeburg to Columbia is proceeding very well from both sides, and that the bridge over the Congaree River will be completed this week.—*Charleston News.*

RAILROAD IRON.—We are pleased to announce that the South Carolina Railroad Company received yesterday per bark Fannie, from New York, about five hundred tons railroad iron, which will be immediately used in laying their tracks.—*Charleston Courier.*

CONCERT.—We are pleased to announce that the excellent Brass Band belonging to the 56th N. Y. V. B., assisted by Prof. Smith and daughters, will give a vocal and instrumental Concert in the Court House to-morrow evening.

THE TOURNAMENT.—The young gentlemen of this place intend having a grand tilt on Friday next, in the Village. These are always occasions of much hilarity and good feeling, and we anticipate a large attendance.

We direct attention to the Card of Willis & Chiselm, Factors & Commission Merchants, Charleston, S. C., the card of T. Parshin, the advertisement of Seed Wheat for sale by James M. Martin, &c., &c.,

Mrs. William Ramsey, of Lowndesville, will please accept our thanks for a basket of eggs. Such courtesies are highly appreciated at this office.

We are indebted to the courteous attention of our friend, Mr. H. W. Lawson for late numbers of the *Charleston Courier* and the *New York Times*.

We return our thanks to Mr. M. B. Kennedy, of the Abbeville Poor House for a very fine specimen of Sorghum Molasses.

REMARKABLE HISTORY.

We have seldom listened to a more wonderful combination of circumstance than that which culminated yesterday in the arrest of a young lady, who is now in custody at the central police station in this city. Amid the wickedness of a great city like Chicago, and particularly at this time when the commission of crime seems to have increased to an extraordinary degree, murders, assaults, robberies, and kindred offenses against the law are matters of every day occurrence. But seldom, if ever, do we see one so young as is the subject of this article, who has been outraged, an inmate of a disreputable house, respectably married, a would-be suicide, and attempts murder, all within the short space of one year.

Startling as is the proposition, it is nevertheless true. There was, last evening, arrested and taken to the headquarters of police, a lady only seventeen years and six months old, who has experienced all these vicissitudes, and who is, to-day, to have an examination upon charge of the attempted murder of her husband by poisoning. The maiden name of the young lady was Miss Lizzie Staats. Her parents reside in this city, and are in comfortable circumstances. Indeed, her father is an industrious mason, named Philip Staats, residing upon the West side, and moving in the first circles of German society. The daughter was well educated and intelligent and decidedly prepossessing in appearance. Among her companions, she was a general favorite, and few young girls in the circles in which she moved were so popular. The Germans are notoriously fond of amusement, and Miss Lizzie was by no means an exception to the rule. Balls and parties and festive occasions were almost sure to find her among the participants. These she enjoyed with a zest which is peculiarly characteristic of the German people, and doubtless with no thought or purpose save that of innocent amusement.

About one year ago, she attended the afternoon performance of a circus, then in the city, and from the grand entrance to the circus was attracted, and admiring spectator. When the performance was over, she met, at the place of exit, a friend who introduced her to one of the performers, and left her. Having pretty and attractive, and possessed of large, dark, wavy hair, which are usually admired in the circus, and giddy with the excitement of the scene, she was attracted by one who was dressed in a costume which she had never seen before, and who was surrounded by a crowd of admirers. She was attracted by the novelty of the costume, and the admiration of the crowd, and she was led to the place of exit, and was introduced to a man who was dressed in a costume which she had never seen before, and who was surrounded by a crowd of admirers.

him. He, with that keen perception which is either innate in villains or acquired as practice, saw at once that she was a susceptible young girl, easily influenced by flattery, and set about the carrying out of a plot which should encompass her destruction. His persuasive manners and smooth tongue gained her confidence, and before she left he presented her with a couple of tickets, telling her to be sure and be present at the evening's performance, and to meet him at the close. Evening came, and found her among the audience. The practiced eye of the performer, in the ring, soon discovered her, and when the performance was closed, he was waiting for her at the door. From the circus, instead of going home, she lingered in his company, and finally accepted an invitation to a refreshment saloon, where he invited her to partake of ice-cream and confectionery, and at last proposed that the repast be finished by a bottle of wine. Scarcely knowing what she did, the girl consented, and drank freely of the beverage turned out for her with a liberal hand for her companion. As might have already been anticipated, the wine was drugged. The parties lingered in the restaurant until a late hour, seated alone in one of the alcoves, and when the girl was left, she had been outraged and ruined by the villain who accompanied her.

What next occurred or where she went, Miss Staats knew not. When she awoke the next day, and became sufficiently sensible to inquire her whereabouts, she was in a strange place and surrounded by strange people. Bewildered, she knew not what to do, but at last gathered from the replies to her anxious inquiries, and the conduct of those surrounding her that she was an inmate of one of the lowest disreputable houses which infest Wells street.

Who can imagine the shame and remorse of this young girl when the truth of her situation flashed upon her? Reared as she had been, tenderly and carefully, her growth and life jealously guarded by her parents, is it any wonder that her mind gave itself up to despair, and from that moment she resolved upon a course of sin and shame? In the bitterness of the moment and the remorse of her heart, she says she believed that if she returned to her parents ruined and disgraced as she was, even though it was by the deception and the wiles of a villain, they would turn her from their doors, and she would be an outcast. She dared not go home—dared not apply to her friends; but in that evil hour, listening to the sophistry and false reasoning of those who surrounded her, resolved to remain where she was, and forsaking home, kindred and former associations, gave herself up to a life of infamy and shame.

The name she now assumed was that of Mrs. Smith. She resolved to be a widow, and for more than a week led a life amid those scenes of debauchery and crime which abound so much in Wells street as to render it shunned and abhorred by the good and upright of Chicago. In the meantime, her parents, becoming alarmed at her absence, made unavailing search through the city, but were unable to gain any trace of their lost daughter. At last they left information concerning the circumstances of her disappearance at the central police station, and Detective Police Officer George M. Miller was detailed to prosecute the search for her. His efforts were crowned with success, and he was the means of restoring her to her parents, who took her home, where the history of her misfortunes being kept secret, she was again restored to her former position and to the affection and confidence of old associates.

Resuming the life she had been accustomed to lead, she met, in society, a young man named Albert Raelke, who made her a proposition of marriage. The girl herself insists that she was opposed to accepting him, but that her parents insisted upon her marriage with Raelke, and she was forced to accept him. Suffice it to say, they were united. The husband purchased a very pretty house on West Twelfth street, near Blue Island Avenue, and furnished it neatly. Their conjugal relations were not, however, of the happiest nature. The marriage was celebrated some five months ago, and since that time their home has been the scene of quarrel and strife, little indicative of happy marital relations. One week ago last Monday, the wife resolved upon self destruction. Tired of existence, she contemplated suicide, and, in pursuance of her purpose, went to a drug store on Blue Island Avenue and purchased a considerable quantity of arsenic, under pretence of poisoning rats. The lady being known, no suspicions were entertained, and the poison was given her. Upon arriving home, she reflected upon the matter, and at last changing her mind, determined to administer the poison to her husband. Watching her opportunity, she did so, and he partook during the meal, he prepared for him. Fortunately, however, the dose was inordinately large, and the poison, instead of causing death, produced violent nausea, by which it was expelled from the stomach, leaving him prostrate, but not dead. The wife, alarmed, fled from her home, and for days nothing could be discovered concerning her place of refuge. The task of searching for her was again placed in the hands of Detective Miller, who, last evening, found her sojourning in a house of ill-repute on Wells street, near Van Hook, and conveyed her to the central station.

To-day she will probably undergo an examination upon charge of an attempt to take the life of her husband. The extreme youth of the girl, her excellent appearance, the position she has heretofore occupied, and the strange events connected with her life within the past year, together with a combination of circumstances, which will attract the public gaze, will doubtless draw a large crowd to the trial.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

September 4th, 1865.

PRECINCTS.	D. L. Wardlaw.	S. McGowan.	Thomas Thomson.	John W. Earst.	W. A. Lee.	Alex. C. Haskell.	A. Burt.	D. W. Allen.	J. P. Kennedy.	S. Jordan.	F. H. Brailley.	G. R. McCall.	F. A. Connor.	J. Augustus Black.	Robert Tolbert.	J. K. Wilson.	E. Calloun.	A. C. Hawthorn.	Scattering.	Whole Number.
Abbeville C. House.	223	143	120	98	98	100	53	20	41	23	44	33	29	20	16	12	1	6	2	332
Warrenton.	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Callahams.	17	2	11	14	0	0	12	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Lowndesville.	34	18	23	14	0	12	2	9	2	7	4	34	7	7	0	1	5	0	0	68
Calhoun's Mills.	61	28	21	25	23	10	26	7	8	9	11	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
Bradley's.	31	24	20	17	9	2	1	0	22	22	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
White Hall.	17	6	8	9	4	4	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Greenwood.	72	45	65	46	5	34	31	2	3	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
Douglas' Mills.	21	14	12	6	18	0	1	3	0	1	8	1	7	7	8	5	24	1	7	79
Woodville.	13	7	10	12	2	0	9	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Donnaldsville.	31	20	22	20	15	0	1	12	12	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	2	4	101
Tidwell's.	59	23	16	27	5	23	11	3	2	1	6	2	5	5	5	4	13	2	4	131
Smithville.	9	4	6	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Cedar Springs.	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Mosley's.	25	22	11	15	6	2	4	10	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
Cottrah's.	21	12	7	19	0	8	0	11	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Due West.	26	3	14	11	10	3	1	2	17	0	6	6	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	29
Cokesbury.	61	37	28	26	16	26	5	12	9	0	2	46	2	2	2	0	2	1	4	161
Bordenaux.	38	25	18	12	1	3	10	9	0	13	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
Ninety-Six.	24	24	30	14	19	11	12	2	6	1	0	1	0	1	2	15	2	1	2	133
Total.	788	457	436	418	234	221	175	153	163	133	119	118	115	107	84	66	68	64	106	313

The Members elect are: Hon. D. L. WARDLAW, Gen. S. MCGOWAN, Col. THOMAS THOMSON, Dr. J. W. HEARST, and W. A. LEE, Esq.

ADMIT THE FACT.—A recognition, distinct, authoritative, and positive, of the abolition of slavery, is an indispensable prerequisite to the reorganization or civil government in any State seeking rehabilitation. With the constitutionality of that abolition, the question has nothing to do—the fact is that slavery is gone, and the demand is that the existence of that fact be solemnly and publicly conceded. And yet we regret to learn that in a certain portion of the South an effort is making before the people to have only such delegates elected as will vote in convention against any such admission. In Mississippi the idea has found no acceptance, nor, so far as we know, is there a single candidate in Georgia who avows himself in its favor, but in our sister State of South Carolina we have it, from the most undoubted source, that it is pressed vigorously upon the voters of those districts lying nearest this portion of Georgia. Those who advocate it are among the most prominent men in western South Carolina, and one hardly knows at which most to wonder—the impudence of the measure, or the impudence of its supporters. The argument used, as we understand it, about this: The Constitution of the United States recognizes slavery, and the Government is constitutionally bound to protect it, so long as it has a legal existence. But, no constitutional amendment for its prohibition has, as yet, been adopted. Ergo, slavery has still a legal existence, and the Government is bound to protect it. Now, this is all very logical, doubtless, but—were it as true as Taylor's theorem—how is it to be made of any, the least, practical avail? It will not do to rely on the courts, since, in order to get before a Federal court at all, as a competent litigant, one must swear he will not contest before it the legality of any "laws or proclamations which have been made during the rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves." Whether this estoppel be right or wrong, it is not worth while to consider. It is enough to know that it is a necessity to which every one must conform, and he is doing his people but little service who seeks to array them in open hostility or sullen recalcitrance to a power it is impossible for them to successfully resist. We of the South are now out of the pale of the law, and until we are restored by the process of reorganization, it is useless to argue legal points. The policy of the Administration is our present law, and wisdom dictates that we do what that policy requires. In the matter of slavery, it simply demands that we formally recognize its abolition, and it is the part of wisdom for every Southern State to follow the example of Mississippi in her convention, and make that admission, lest a worse thing come upon us.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

FOREIGN VIEW OF OUR LABOR QUESTION.—There are some elements in the American character which foreigners cannot understand. Upon these we rely to treat successfully the serious questions now pressing upon us. As indicating how serious these questions seem to outsiders, and how necessary it is that only those whose responsibility or immediate interest will prompt them to the utmost care should deal with the matter, the opinion of the *London Times* may be quoted. It says: "In the West Indies, in the larger islands, the negroes refuse to work, though the planters, with their own wealth and the twenty millions of pounds distributed among them for compensation, were able to pay them. In the South there are no longer any rich, and few able to pay for labor, even were the negroes willing to work. In the West Indies it was possible to live on the spontaneous productions of the soil. Not so in the Southern States. It is only by a victorious government, by a few words, to strike off the fetters of the slave, and suddenly dislocate and destroy the industry of a whole community, but it is not easy to find an answer to the awful question as to the probable fate of a million or two of negroes suddenly thrown upon their own resources in the midst of an exhausted and impoverished community."

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES.—The following is a list of the names of the officers and men of the United States Forces, who have been killed in action, since the outbreak of the rebellion, and who have been buried in the National Cemetery at Washington, D. C. The list is published in the *Official Register*, and is a valuable record of the sacrifices made by our brave soldiers.

JOHN McCALL.—Capt. John McCall, of the 1st South Carolina Cavalry, was killed in action at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He was a brave and gallant officer, and his death was a great loss to his regiment. He was buried in the National Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

VANCE, STRAUSS & CO., COKESBURY.

Have received a new supply of
BAGGING, TWINE, SOAP, STARCH, AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO,
4,000 LBS SWEDES IRON,
2,000 LBS AMERICAN refined IRON,
10,000 YARDS BROWN SHIRTINGS,
1,000 YARDS BROWN DRILLS.

Factory Thread, all Numbers.
Looking for to arrive this week a new assortment of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HATS,

SODA, COPIERS, COFFEE, Indigo, Madder and

HARDWARE,

Keep on hand a well selected stock which they will sell at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail.

TERMS.—Cash by delivery.
VANCE, STRAUSS & CO.
Cokesbury, Sept. 7, 1865, 21—3t

CARD.

TWELVE Bales of Cotton, having been stored by the undersigned in the warehouse of M. Winstock or H. Levin at Due West, in this District, and a dispute having arisen as to the number of bales stored, the said Levin asserting that there were only ten bales stored, and making certain false and scandalous statements in relation to the subject affecting the character of the undersigned—the masters in dispute were referred to certain gentlemen of the neighborhood who have made the annexed Award, thus establishing the claim of the undersigned and vindicating his character.

AWARD.
WE having been requested to arbitrate between T. Pearlstein and M. Winstock in relation to storing in H. Levin's or Winstock's Warehouse are of opinion after hearing the testimony that T. Pearlstein did store twelve bales of Cotton in said Warehouse. That he has received ten bales from the warehouse, and that there is yet due him two bales.
A. C. HAWTHORN,
JAMES DONNOLD,
J. P. KENNEDY.
At St. p., 1865, 21—3t

ABBEVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed this week by Miss Spence and her daughter. In addition to the regular branches of an English education, French will be taught. Mrs. Forster will give lessons in Music and Elementary Drawing. For terms, see prospectus. The School House every morning from 9 to 12, and at the Marshall House.